Abstract

A hard drive retrieves critical data determined to be requested by a host device in the near future and stores it in a FLASH integrated circuit. The hard drive provides the critical data to the requesting host upon receiving the request, thereby eliminating the time required to respond to the request due to media accessing. The critical data maybe re-allocated and placed in sequential order, thereby saving time from seeking to different locations over the media. Critical data may stored in FLASH memory, providing quicker data access while consuming less power. While the hard drive is in low power states, other data can be written to FLASH in order to conserve energy.